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FORM PTO-1390 (Modified)
(REV 11-98)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

PD980044

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

09/720048

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/EP99/04295INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
21Junel999 (21.06.99)PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
30Junel998 (30.06.98)

TITLE OF INVENTION

METHOD FOR DRIVING A SATELLITE RECEIVER

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Achim Storz, Thomas Bekesi and Ruediger Leute

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210). attached to Item 13
8. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. with references attached
14. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
20. Return postcard receipt

20. ☒ Other items or information:**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING UNDER 37 CFR 1.10**

EL667108734US

December 19, 2000

"Express Mail" mailing no.

Date of Deposit

I hereby certify that this application is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Davida Fornarotto

Typed or printed name of person
mailing application

Davida Fornarotto
Signature of person mailing
application

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 09/720048)	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP99/04295	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER PD980044
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21. The following fees are submitted:

BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :

- ☐ Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO\$1000.00
- ☒ International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO\$860.00
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO\$710.00
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)\$690.00
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)\$100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**

860.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total claims	10 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00

Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). ☐**TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =**

860.00

Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable). ☐

SUBTOTAL =

860.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

860.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). ☐

40.00

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

900.00

Amount to be:	\$
refunded	
charged	\$ 900.00

- ☐ A check in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 07-0832 in the amount of \$900.00 to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 07-0832 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Mr. Joseph S. Tripoli
THOMSON multimedia Licensing Inc.
Patent Department
PO Box 5312
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

SIGNATURE

Eric P. Heßmann

NAME

29,169

REGISTRATION NUMBER

December 19, 2000

DATE

10:08 AM 12 DEC 2000

DOCUMENT PROCESSING

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Achim Storz, Thomas Bekesi and
Ruediger Leute

Filed : Herewith

For : METHOD FOR DRIVING A SATELLITE RECEIVER

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In the US national phase application of
PCT/EP99/04295 filed herewith, please enter the following
amendments

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims (which are the annexes
to the International Preliminary Examination Report) as
follows:

1. (AMENDED) Method for using the programme places of a
satellite receiver ([SAT]) by means of a television
receiver [(VCR, TV)] connected to the satellite
receiver, comprising the following steps,
 - supplying a selection signal from the television
receiver to the satellite receiver for selecting a
programme place of the satellite receiver,
 - tuning the satellite receiver to the selected
programme place,
 - transferring a signal received on the selected
programme place from the satellite receiver to the
television receiver,
 - detecting a channel identifying information by the
television receiver,

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- determining the channel of the transferred signal from the channel identifying information, by the television receiver,
 - storing an information about the channel on the selected programme place of the satellite receiver in the television receiver.
2. Method according to claim 1, further comprising:
- selecting a channel by means of the television receiver,
 - determining the satellite receiver programme place of the selected channel from the stored channel information in the television receiver,
 - transferring a signal comprising the satellite receiver programme place from the television receiver to the satellite receiver, and
 - tuning the satellite receiver to the channel of the programme place.
3. Method according to claim 2, wherein the programme place of the satellite receiver is assigned to the programme place of the television receiver and a corresponding information is stored in the television receiver.
4. Method according to claim 3, wherein for selection of a programme place of the television receiver the satellite receiver is switched to the corresponding programme place.
5. (AMENDED) Method according to [any of the preceding claims] claim 1, wherein teletext information is updated in case of a channel change recognized by a changed channel identifying information.

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6. (AMENDED) Method according to [any of the preceding claims] claim 1, wherein the television signal transferred from the satellite receiver to the television receiver comprises the channel identifying information.
 7. (AMENDED) Method according to [any of the preceding claims] claim 1, wherein the television receiver supplies at first a signal to the satellite receiver to switch to the first programme place, then after storing of the channel information the television receiver supplies a signal to the satellite receiver to switch to the second programme place and so on.
 8. (AMENDED) Method according to [any of claims 1 to 6] claim 1, wherein a programme search is started in the satellite receiver upon reception of the signal supplied by the television receiver.
 9. Method according to claim 8, wherein the programme search is automatically started if no signal is received at the first programme place.
 10. (AMENDED) Method according to [any of the preceding claims] claim 1, wherein the television receiver is a video recorder.

IN THE ABSTRACT

Please add the Abstract as follows:

-- A television receiver, such as a video recorder, for example, is known to contain an infrared transmitting diode which enables a satellite receiver to be driven. In this case, it is disadvantageous that the user has to programme his video recorder, that is to say that programme location in the satellite receiver at

which the respective programme is received has to be supplemented manually. Corresponding programme information, such as show view data, can only be added manually. The invention is based on the object of providing a simple method for driving a satellite receiver. The invention's method for driving a satellite receiver by means of a television receiver connected to the satellite receiver, is distinguished by the fact that the television receiver drives the satellite receiver in such a way that a programme search is carried out and the programme information of the respective programme which is received by the satellite receiver is assigned to the corresponding programme location in the television receiver, and that the data are stored in a memory of the television receiver.--


REMARKS

The above amendments, to the claims, have been made to eliminate multiple dependencies and reference indicia, and to meet the requirements of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

To meet the requirements of the United States, the Abstract (as originally filed in the PCT application) is added.

No fee is believed to have been incurred by virtue of this amendment. However if a fee is incurred on the basis of this amendment, please charge such fee against deposit account 07-0832

Respectfully submitted,
Achim Storz
Thomas Bekesi
Ruediger Leute


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609/734-9754

THOMSON multimedia Licensing Inc.
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PO Box 5312
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December 19, 2000

Method for driving a satellite receiver

The invention is based on a method for driving a satellite receiver.

5 A television receiver, such as a video recorder, for example, is known to contain an infrared transmitting diode which enables a satellite receiver to be driven. In this case, it is disadvantageous that the user has to manually supplement programme-specific data on his video
10 recorder, for example the programme location in the satellite receiver at which the respective programme is received. Corresponding programme information, such as show view data, can only be added manually. Such a product is known from the company Nordmende, under the
15 name "SPECTRA V4445 SV".

It is also known for a video recorder to carry out an automatic programme search and store specific programme information, for example transmitter name, show view code or the like. At the present time, however, it
20 is disadvantageous that such a search cannot be carried out in conjunction with an external satellite receiver.

The invention is based on the object of providing a simple method for driving a satellite receiver. This object is achieved by means of the features of the
25 invention which are specified in Claim 1. Advantageous developments are specified in the subclaims.

The invention's method for driving a satellite receiver by means of a television receiver connected to the satellite receiver, is distinguished by the fact that
30 the television receiver drives the satellite receiver in such a way that a programme search is carried out and the programme information of the respective programme which is received by the satellite receiver is assigned to the corresponding programme location in the television
35 receiver, and that the data are stored in a memory of the television receiver.

Television receivers are to be understood to mean apparatuses which enable television reception, even if

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the signal is not displayed until later on a picture display unit e.g. of a picture tube. In other words, a video recorder, a satellite decoder and also a normal television receiver with picture tube, plasma or LCD screen are to be understood as television receivers.

This system has the advantage that the user supplies the video recorder with data of the satellite receiver in a simple manner. The programme search then enables the user to perform programming in a simple manner e.g. by means of show view. Without this solution according to the invention, the data would have to be supplemented manually or programming could not be performed. If the solution according to the invention is used in a television with picture tube, this has the advantage that the user can better utilize for example the teletext system of the television receiver.

Furthermore, the method is distinguished by the fact that the programme information is assigned to the information already present in the memory of the television receiver.

In a television receiver, it is often the case that programme information is already stored in a memory, e.g. in order to perform an automatic search. It is now possible to assign the information obtained to this information. If, by way of example, the satellite receiver contains ZDF with show view code 002 at programme 2, the information is assigned to the information in the memory. If the fact that ZDF has the show view code 002 is already present in the memory, all that is added is the information that the second memory location is used in the satellite receiver and that the user can use the same memory location in the television receiver. If the intention is to retain the programme order of the television receiver, then there is stored in the memory the information that ZDF is at programme location 2 of the satellite receiver and if the television receiver wishes to keep its programme location for ZDF, e.g. the programme location 10, the satellite

5 It is also possible for the stored information and transmitter identifier to ensure that a changeover is made to the respective correct channel.

In the case of reception with a satellite receiver, the signal of the satellite receiver is normally allocated via the scart cable to the AV socket of the television receiver or fed via the RF cable, also
25 called coax cable, to the tuner and allocated to a specific channel. The television receiver is now advantageously equipped in such a way that it performs assignments between programme location and AV or tuner channel. That means that when the user actuates the key
30 for programme location 2 on the remote control of the television receiver, the television receiver, since it has stored the information of the order of programme locations as a result of the programme search, automatically switches the satellite receiver to
35 programme location 2, the signal however, being communicated to it via the AV or the fixed tuner channel. In other words, the order of programme locations which the user has accepted from the satellite receiver is

assigned to the respective keys, the signal, however, reaching the television receiver continually via the AV socket or the permanently assigned channel. In the normal case, the programme locations are assigned different channels, but in this case always the same channel or the same AV socket and switching over is carried out by means of the infrared driving of the television receiver. This driving could also be effected via a line if the two apparatuses, in addition to data transmission in one direction, also have a line for data transmission in the other direction.

It will be conceivable for signals to be modulated onto the RF or scart cable, thereby also enabling date transmission to be performed in this way. In another solution, a special control line is used for data exchange. The use of infrared signals constitutes a universal solution in which the television has an infrared transmitting diode which thus controls the search of the satellite receiver. For this purpose, a multiplicity of infrared codes of satellite receivers should be stored in the television receiver, or it should be possible to add additional codes for new types of satellite receivers whose code is not yet stored in the television receiver. The codes could be added by means of an acoustic coupling - by way of example, a service number is called which then transfers the data to an interface in the television receiver by telephone. For this purpose, the interface must be equipped with a microphone, which may also be formed by the loudspeaker in the television receiver, picks up the acoustic signals and then converts them into code information for the television receiver with the aid of the control unit. It is also possible for this service information to be transmitted via a special channel in order thus to update the television receiver with current codes.

The method is also distinguished by the fact that the programme information, such as teletext information, is updated.

In current television receivers which display teletext information, it happens that teletext pages are not updated in the event of a programme change. This is due to the fact that, as a rule, the satellite receiver is connected to the television receiver by a cable, as described above, and transmits the respective programme to the television receiver via the cable. The television receiver does not, as a rule, note whether a programme change has taken place in the satellite receiver. This is noted only if the transmitter information is concomitantly read out as well, as a result, the method according to the invention makes it possible, in the event of detection of a transmitter change, to erase or to update the pages stored in the teletext memory.

Furthermore, the method is distinguished by the fact that the programme information, such as show view data and/or transmitter name, is stored in the memory.

The user now has the advantage that he does not have to add information such as show view data or transmitter names manually, rather these are stored automatically.

The method is also distinguished by the fact that the memory is formed from a plurality of memories or memory levels.

In the case of the memory, it is possible for it to be divided into a plurality of levels or for a plurality of memories to be used, in order to enable better data exchange or to configure the system such that it can be built up.

A circuit for driving a satellite receiver with a control unit, a data channel, a television receiver control unit and a memory, is distinguished by the fact that the television receiver control unit drives the satellite receiver control unit via the data channel and carries out a programme search, with the result that the programme information of the respective programme is stored in the memory of the television receiver for the respective corresponding programme of the television

receiver. Furthermore, the circuit is distinguished by the fact that the data channel is formed without a cable or through cable.

The invention is explained below with reference to the drawings. Identical reference symbols indicate identical functioning. In the figures:

Figure 1 shows a block diagram according to the invention with a video recorder as the television receiver,

Figure 2 shows a block diagram according to the invention with a television, and

Figures 3-6 show an arrangement of equipment and various menu displays.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram according to the invention with a satellite receiver SAT and a video recorder VCR as the television receiver. The satellite input signal IN passes to the control unit SE2 of the satellite receiver SAT and from there to the integrated circuit IC2. The integrated circuit is connected to transmission media, such as a radio-frequency cable HF, a scart cable SC or to an optical control transmission unit, represented by a dashed line in this case. The integrated circuit IC2 may comprise a plurality of circuits, not illustrated here, or be constructed in such a way that the corresponding information is conditioned appropriately for the form of transmission. At the remote end the video recorder VCR has a similarly configured integrated circuit IC1, which is connected to a control unit SE1. The control unit SE1 is connected to the memory SP1. The memory SP1 may be formed by a plurality of memories or be subdivided into a plurality of memory levels, not illustrated here. The control unit SE1 is driven by the remote control RC via the receiver diode ED1. The control unit SE1 exchanges information with other connected apparatuses via the integrated circuit IC1 or via the transmitting diode SD1. The control information of the transmitting diode SD1 passes to the receiving diode ED2 of the satellite receiver SAT and

from there to the control unit SE2. The control information could also be passed to the satellite receiver SAT via a data line or a bus system, indicated by the line I in this case.

5 If, by way of example, a programme search is carried out by the method according to the invention, it is activated by means of the remote control or by means of a key on the video recorder, not illustrated here. The control unit SE1 then communicates, via the transmitting
10 diode SD1, the control information that the satellite receiver ought to switch to its first programme location. The information of the switching over is forwarded to the control unit SE2 via the receiving diode ED2, which is present in any case in the satellite receiver. Satellite
15 receivers are, as a rule, programmed at the time of manufacture. If this is not the case, then a search is automatically started in the satellite receiver, since the control unit SE2 notes that no information is received at the first programme location and thus starts
20 a search.

If it is assumed, in the normal case, ARD is received at the first programme location in the satellite receiver, the programme information is transferred from the integrated circuit IC2 via the connection types HF, SC, IR already mentioned to the integrated circuit IC1,
25 from where the control unit SE1 of the video recorder can evaluate the programme information. The data desired in that case, such as e.g. show view, programme names or the like, are stored in the memory SP1. Afterwards, the
30 control unit SE1, via the transmitting diode SD1, instructs the receiving diode ED2 and the control unit SE2 to change to the second programme location. As a rule, ZDF is then received and storage proceeds in the manner already explained in the ARD example. Thus, a
35 search is then carried out for all programmes received by the satellite receiver. The user may preferably follow the search on the television screen connected to the video recorder and, if appropriate, abort it if audio

programmes are found or if encrypted television programmes are received.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram according to the invention with a television. The method of operation is identical to the method of operation described in Figure 1. Since the television is also provided with a teletext page memory ST, it is now possible to store additional teletext information. In other words, in the event of switching over from one programme location to the next, the corresponding teletext information is renewed in the teletext page memory ST. The pages are always thus updated. If the user then calls up teletext page 333 on his television TV, this can be performed effortlessly with the remote control of the television. In current televisions, although it is possible to use the remote control of the television receiver TV to call up the teletext page, driving the satellite receiver SAT is not possible. This would only be possible if the television had a universal remote control driving the satellite receiver on the one hand, and the television on the other hand, in which case updating of the memory contents would still not thereby be provided.

Figure 3 shows a television TV connected to the video recorder VCR via the scart cable SC. The video recorder VCR is in turn connected to the satellite receiver SAT via the scart cable SC. If the user presses the Install key IL on the video recorder VCR or on the remote control of the video recorder, not illustrated here, the menu appears, displayed on the screen of the television TV. Depending on which key the user then presses, the corresponding task is performed. By way of example, if he presses key 1, the satellite programme run starts, that is to say the transmitting diode SD1 of the video recorder VCR communicates to the satellite receiver SAT, to the receiving diode ED1 thereof, that the said receiver ought to switch to its programme location 1. The driving by means of an infrared signal from the video recorder is possible in the case of models from the same

manufacturer by virtue of the fact that the video recorder contains the infrared code necessary for driving the satellite receiver. If this is not the case, a search is carried out, since the video recorder contains
5 infrared codes for almost all satellite receivers. If the transmitting diode SD1 forwards the command for switching over to the first programme location to the satellite receiver SAT and the video recorder VCR does not receive a signal via the scart cable SC, the said video recorder
10 will automatically carry out the search internally, thereby finding the corresponding infrared code for the receiving diode ED2 of the satellite receiver SAT. Once this setting has been performed, the actual programme search can be begun.

15 Figure 4 shows that, by way of example, ARD has been found at programme location 1. The user can then accept and store the programme location thus chosen using key 1. He can skip this programme using key 2, store the programme under a predetermined programme location using
20 key 3, and store the programme under a different programme location using key 4. Predetermined programme locations are specified by the manufacturer, for example, in the way that a video recorder is generally programmed. This predetermined specification might read as follows:
25 Programme location 1 - ARD, Programme location 2 - ZDF, Programme location 3 - N3, etc. This predetermined specification is used inter alia even if the user started the antenna programme search using key 2 in the first menu from Figure 3. This predetermined specification
30 means that subsequent sorting is no longer necessary. The user can now decide whether he would like to have freely selectable programming, partly predetermined programming or the same programming of his satellite system. These predetermined programming specifications are very
35 helpful, depending on the components. Thus, e.g. in the case of an inexpensive satellite receiver, the programmes are in some instances optionally stored, the user thereby

gaining a better overview of the predetermined programme locations.

If the user pressed key 4, illustrated in Figure 4, he is shown a screen like the one illustrated in Figure 5. The user is then requested to allocate a programme location number. He stores the information using key 1 and ends this operation using key 0. If all the programme locations have been assigned, whether by way of a satellite programme search or antenna programme search, the user is shown this, as illustrated in Figure 6. He can then leave this menu by actuating key 0, or the menu switches itself off automatically after a few seconds.

Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 illustrate only by way of example a menu in which the user has to press the function keys of the remote control. It would also be conceivable for the individual commands to be contrasted with one another in colour and the user to use a cursor to steer from one menu item to another and, by way of example, to cause this menu item to be executed by means of an Enter key.

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Claims

1. Method for using the programme places of a satellite receiver (SAT) by means of a television receiver (VCR, TV) connected to the satellite receiver, comprising the following steps,
 - supplying a selection signal from the television receiver to the satellite receiver for selecting a programme place of the satellite receiver,
 - tuning the satellite receiver to the selected programme place,
 - transferring a signal received on the selected programme place from the satellite receiver to the television receiver,
 - detecting a channel identifying information by the television receiver,
 - determining the channel of the transferred signal from the channel identifying information, by the television receiver,
 - storing an information about the channel on the selected programme place of the satellite receiver in the television receiver.
2. Method according to claim 1, further comprising:
 - selecting a channel by means of the television receiver,
 - determining the satellite receiver programme place of the selected channel from the stored channel information in the television receiver,
 - transferring a signal comprising the satellite receiver programme place from the television receiver to the satellite receiver, and

PCT/EP99/04295
PD980044-PCT-Ri
20.06.2000

- tuning the satellite receiver to the channel of
the programme place.

3. Method according to claim 2, wherein the programme place of the satellite receiver is assigned to the programme place of the television receiver and a corresponding information is stored in the television receiver.
4. Method according to claim 3, wherein for selection of a programme place of the television receiver the satellite receiver is switched to the corresponding programme place.
5. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein teletext information is updated in case of a channel change recognized by a changed channel identifying information.
6. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the television signal transferred from the satellite receiver to the television receiver comprises the channel identifying information.
7. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the television receiver supplies at first a signal to the satellite receiver to switch to the first programme place, then after storing of the channel information the television receiver supplies a signal to the satellite receiver to switch to the second programme place and so on.
8. Method according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein a programme search is started in the satellite

PCT/EP99/04295
PD980044-PCT-Ri
20.06.2000

receiver upon reception of the signal supplied by
the television receiver.

9. Method according to claim 8, wherein the programme
search is automatically started if no signal is
received at the first programme place.
10. Method according to any of the preceding claims,
wherein the television receiver is a video recorder.

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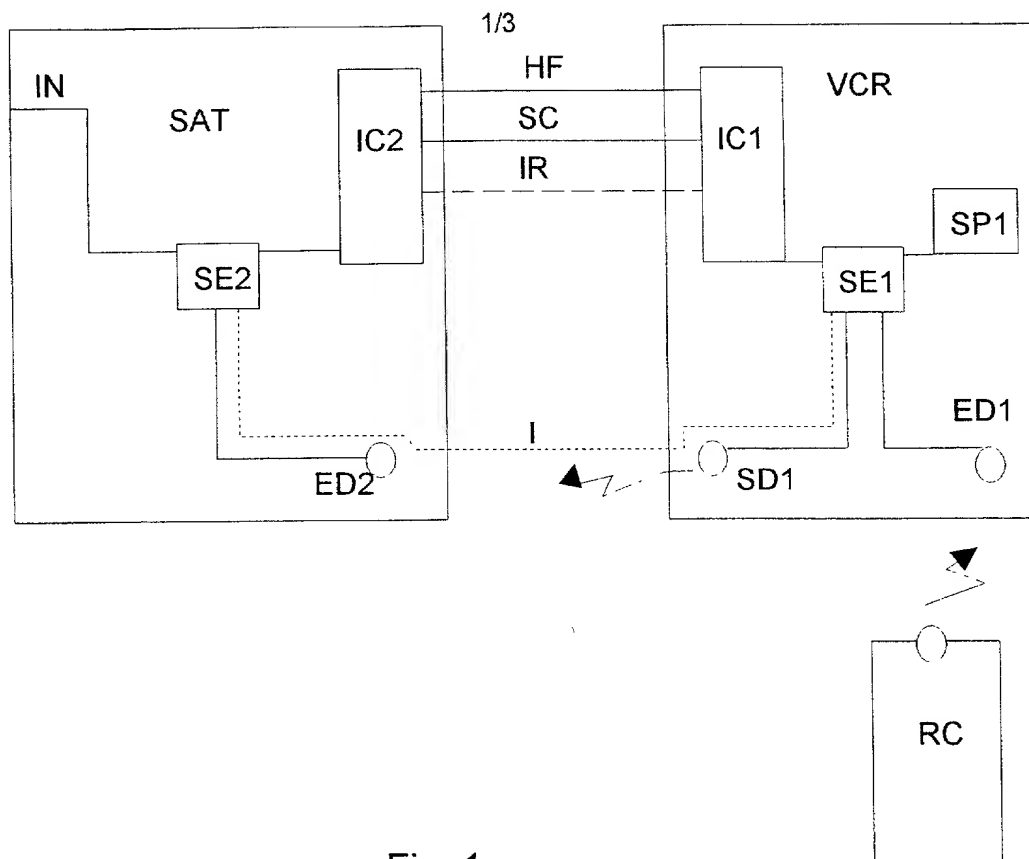


Fig. 1

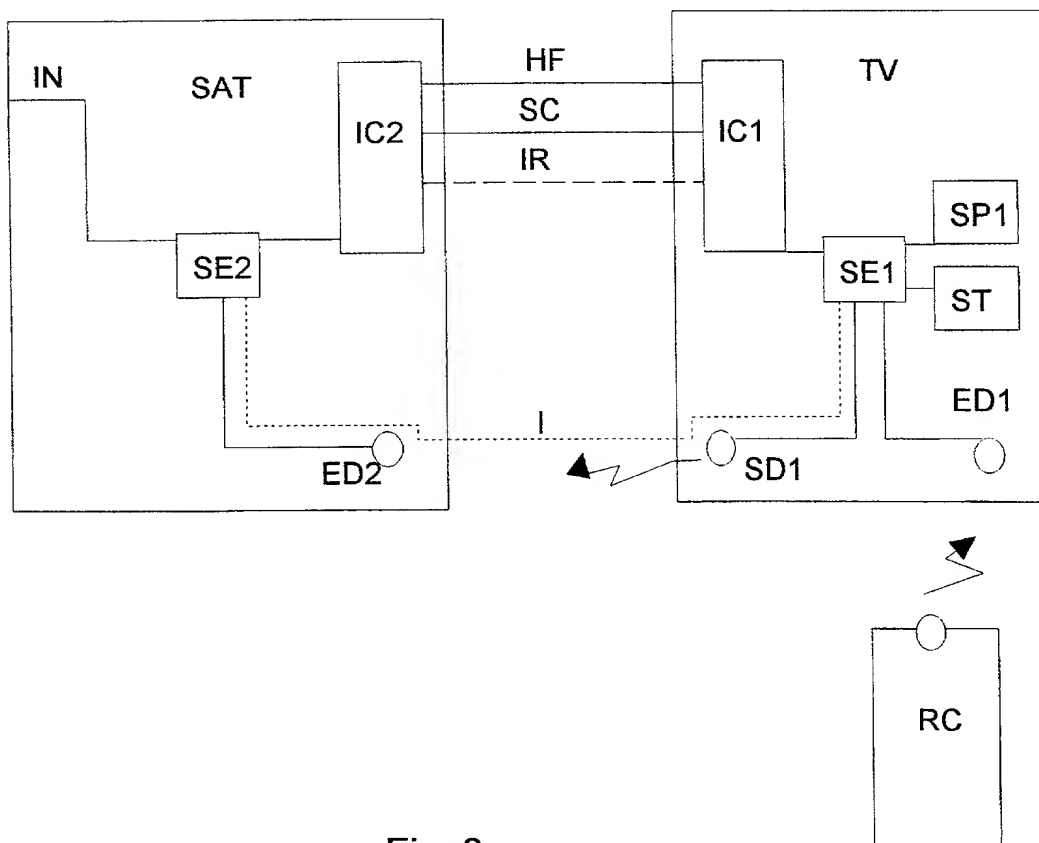


Fig. 2

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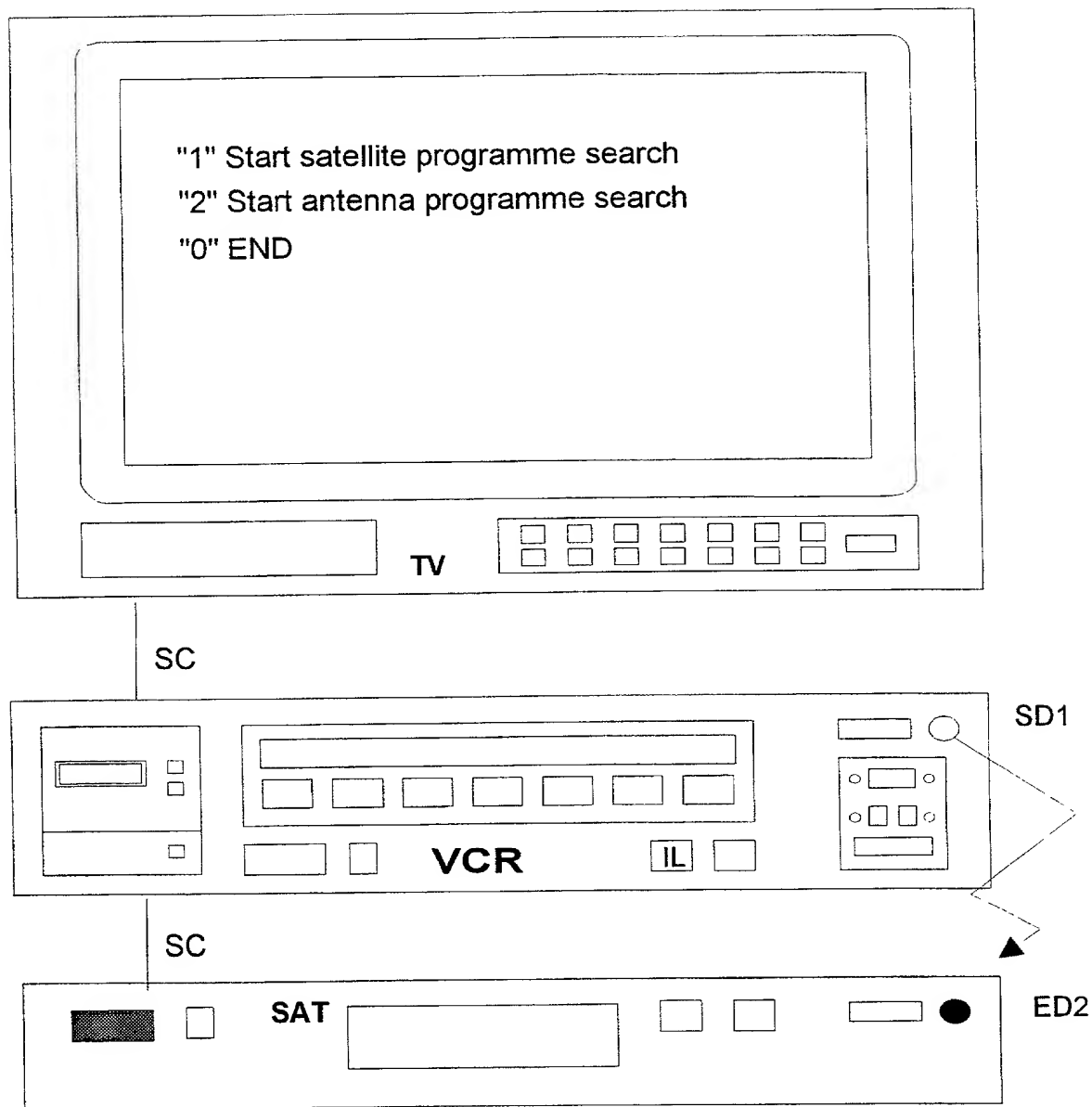


Fig. 3

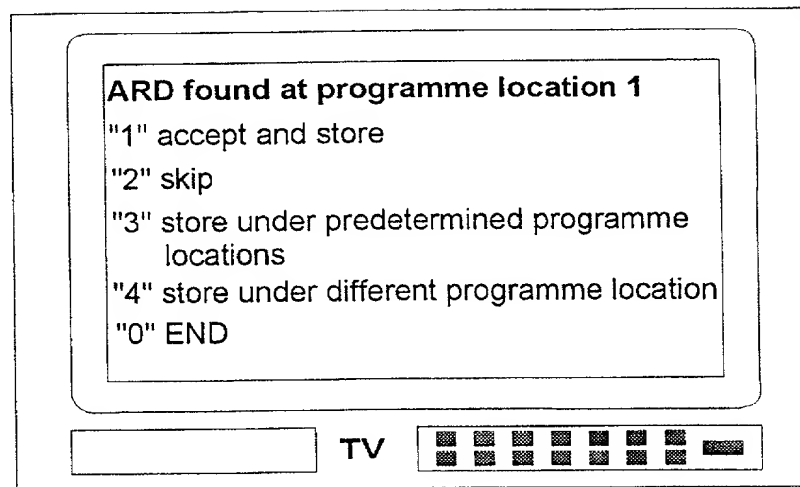


Fig.4

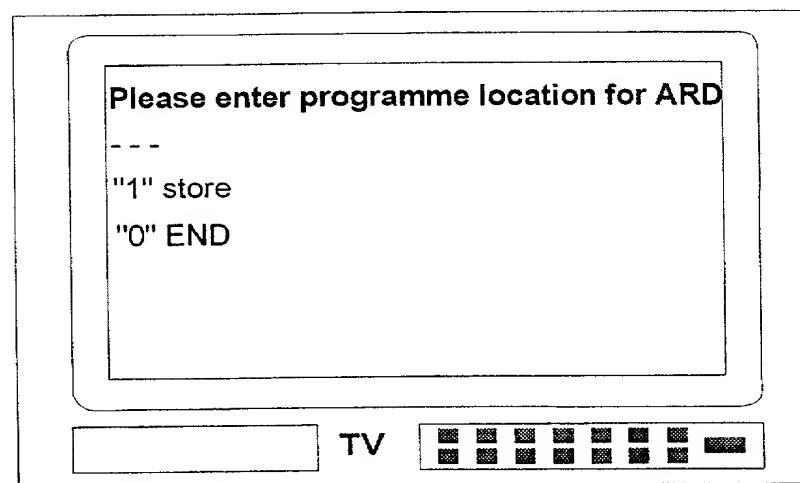


Fig.5

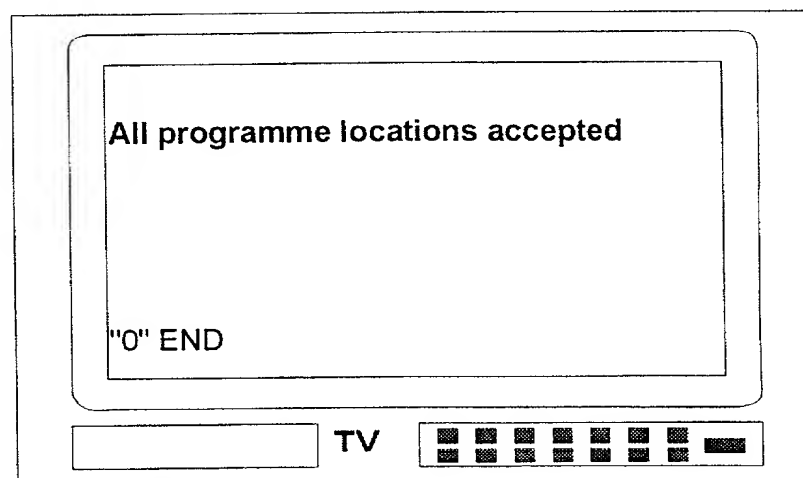


Fig.6

EXPRESS MAIL EL66708734US

DECLARATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION,
POWER OF ATTORNEY, DESIGNATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

METHOD FOR DRIVING A SATELLITE RECEIVER

the specification of which

(CHECK ONE) () is attached hereto.
(xx) was filed on June 21, 1999, Application Serial. No. PCT/EP 99/04295 and was amended on .

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 USC 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent, utility model, design or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
Number	Country	Date Filed	Yes	No
198 29 022.5	DE	June 30, 1998	xx	

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 USC 120 of any US Application(s) listed below, and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this Application is not disclosed in the prior US application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 USC 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.56(a).

Serial No.: _____ Filed: _____

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that wilful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under of 18 USC 1001 and that such wilful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Joseph S. Tripoli (Reg. No. 26,040) Telephone: (609) 734-9443.

Address all correspondence to Joseph S. Tripoli, Patent Operations - Thomson multimedia Licensing, Inc. - CN 5312 - Princeton, New Jersey 08543-0028.

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DEX

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DEX

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